The North American Tortricid Moth, *Endothenia hebesana* (Walker, 1863), a member of the Fennoscandian fauna

By M. Opheim

Last summer (1970) in a collection of Microlepidoptera belonging to Leif Aarvik, a high school boy, I noted a dark *Endothenia* species, captured near the city of Gjövik (Os), Norway, on 3rd June 1970. By dissection it was found that the specimen, a female, has a broad and sclerotized ostium (fig. 4) distinct from any of the palaearctic *Endothenia* species known to me from the accessible literature. However, in a monograph by Heinrich (1926) on the North American Laspeyresiinae and Olethreutinae, I noted that *Endothenia hebesana* (Walker, 1863) had a similar ostium to that found in the Norwegian female (Heinrich, fig. 188).

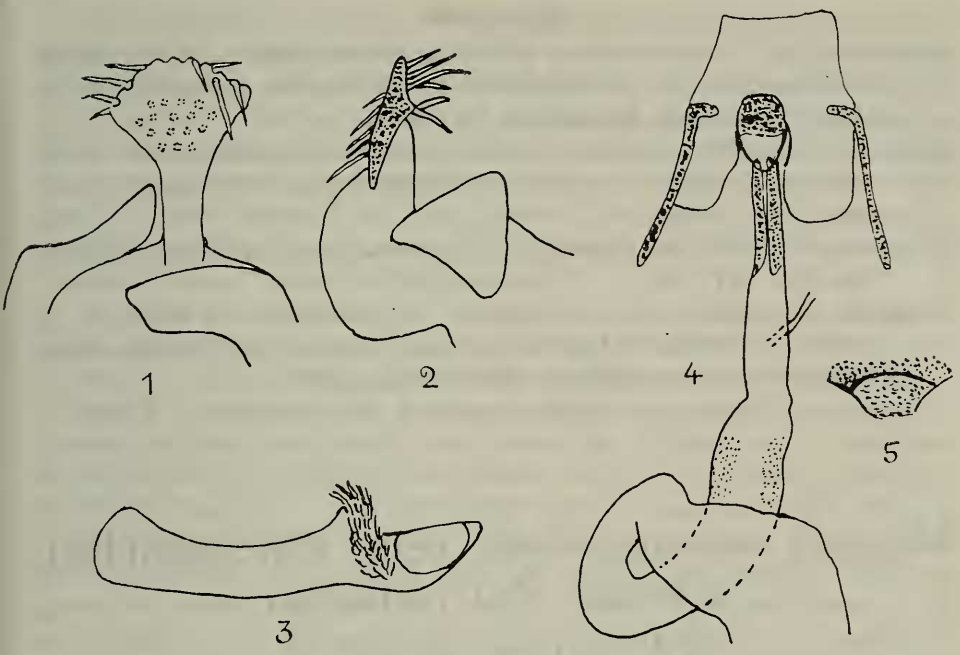
As it was necessary to obtain more material, especially of ♂♂, I asked Aarvik to try to collect more specimens this summer (1971). Subsequently, he made a search for the species around Gjövik up to 5 km from the city, and had the very good fortune to capture 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ between 16th June and 6th July in forest clearings.

E. hebesana is according to Heinrich (1926) a very common species in U.S.A., occurring from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is also found in the southern part of Canada. The larva of the species lives on several different plants, of these Solidago, Stachys and Vesbascum are commonly found around Gjövik.

Recently, I noticed that Falkovitsh (1970) considers *Endothenia adustana* Krogerus, 1947, from the northern shore of Lake Ladoga in Carelia, as a junior synonym of *E. hebesana.* Falkovish also mentions that the species has been found in Southern Siberia. As I had considered the Norwegian specimens quite distinct from *E. adustana* due to the dark and monotonous forewings of the latter as illustrated in fig. 2 (Krogerus 1947), and there also seems to be some differences in their male genitalia, I asked my good friends at the Zoological Museum, Helsingfors, Dr W. Hackman and Dr J. O. Kaisila, to send me two specimens of *E. adustana* for inspection. I received two females, one of which was dissected. The genitalia were in full agreement with those of the Norwegian specimens (figs. 4, 5).

However, I think that the Norwegian population should be recognized as a new subspecies, *E. hebesana toteniana* nov. ssp. (named after a district on the west side of Lake Mjösa).

Description: The forewings have grey ground colour, black transverse markings, and many tiny orange-brown spots. These spots seem to be more numerous in the Norwegian subspecies, particularly in the female. On the costa they are also present in the discal and basal areas, but absent in the Carelian speci-



Figs. 1-5. *Endothenia hebesana toteniana* nov. ssp. 1-3, male genitalia; 1, uncus, tegumen, socii; 2, same, lateral view; 3, valva. 4-5, female genitalia; 5, signum.

mens. In the male genitalia the uncus has a shorter neck, 8 to 10 thorns on the outer edge, and several weaker ones on the dorsal side (figs. 1, 2). Aedeagus short and broad, without cornuti.

Expanse: 15-18 mm.

Holotype: Gjövik, Opland, Norway, ♂ 20th June 1971, Gen. prep. 4843 (L. Aarvik leg., coll. Zool. Museum, Oslo). Paratypes: Same locality 2 ♂♂ 24th June, 6th July 1971, ♀ 3rd July 1970, 3 ♀♀ 16th June, 2 ♀♀ 22nd June 1971 (leg. & coll. L. Aarvik).

Endothenia hebesana which occurs commonly in North America as mentioned above, seems to be extremely local in the palaearctic region, but I am inclined to believe that by persistent search the species can be discovered in several more localities. We can probably leave out of consideration an accidental introduction of the species from North America, as the recorded localities are situated far from large communication centres.

The species has not been included in the new catalogue of Fennoscandian Microlepidoptera (1971), because the above mentioned part of Carelia was ceded to U.S.S.R. in 1944.

Acknowledgements

My sincerest thanks are due to Leif Aarvik for the loan of specimens of *Endothenia hebesana,* and to the curators, Dr. W. Hackman and Dr. J. O. Kaisila, Zoological Museum, Helsingfors, for the loan of 2 ♀♀ of *Endothenia adustana.*

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Magdalis memnonia Gyll. (Col., Curculionidae), a Weevil New to Britain

By A. A. Allen, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

Whilst on a visit here recently, Mr P. J. Hodge, of Ringmer, Sussex, showed me a very large black *Magdalis* that he had taken off grass in Friston Forest, near Eastbourne, on 12th June of this year, and which he and his friend Mr R. D. Dumbrell of Polegate, Eastbourne, had made out from Reitter (1916, *Faun. Germ.,* **5**: 125-6) to be *M. memnonia* Gyll.—a species previously not known to inhabit Britain. I have since fully satisfied myself of the correctness of this determination. In the Continental keys the beetle at once 'runs down' to *memnonia* among the rather numerous species of the genus, of which at 5-9 mm. in length (without rostrum) it is, at least in mid-Europe, easily the largest. Among our fewer species, its size, together with other characters, should make it recognisable almost at a glance—only large specimens of *carbonaria* L. normally exceeding 5 mm. Mr Hodge's example of *M. memnonia* is a female of 7 mm.

The salient features of the species are as follows:—

Entirely deep black above, surface between the punctures shiny. Scape of antennae quite unlike that of *M. carbonaria,* being much longer and thinner and strongly curved in the region of the apical thickening (straight in *carbonaria*). Pronotum long, subconical, smooth, thickly punctate, sides without trace of lateral tubercles or of constriction towards base; posterior angles projecting backward but not sideways. Elytra a little widened behind, the base of each raised into a curved compressed keel much stronger than in *carbonaria;* their sculpture characteristic, the striae being catenate (chain-like) with deeply impressed linear-oblong punctures well separated by transverse bar-like shining intervals; interstriae with punctures irregularly uniseriate, and so densely crowded as to leave only narrow raised rim-like shining interspaces. Mid-femoral tooth larger than the others (at least in this specimen).